

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

DISPLAY DEVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a display device, such as a plasma display device, which displays pseudo gradation images, and more particularly to a display device which can receive both analog and digital image signals.

10 Description of the Related Art

For example, a digital printer for printing out a gray scale image such as a photograph and painting requires the conversion of a multi-value image signal, inputted from a device such as a scanner or computer for outputting image data, into a
15 signal indicative of gradation in order to support the number of gradation levels of the image print-out mechanism of the printer. Known as a conversion technique mentioned above is the error diffusion technique and the dithering technique.

For example, a variable print-quality digital printer for
20 expressing gradation in a pseudo manner through conversion by the dithering technique is disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. Hei 2-266966. The printer disclosed in this publication is adapted to make it possible for a user to select
25 as appropriate between an 8×8 or 4×4 matrix for performing gradation processing, in accordance with the type of the image to be printed out.

In addition, the types of images to be printed out include a character and picture image. If the image to be printed out

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includes only a character image and the user has selected the 4×
4 matrix for performing gradation processing by dithering, the 4
×4 matrix would provide less levels of gradation but a higher
resolution in the processing than the 8×8 matrix. This allows
5 the character to be printed out clearly. In contrast, if the
image to be printed out includes only a picture image and the
user has selected the 8×8 matrix for performing gradation
processing by dithering, the 8×8 matrix would provide a lower
resolution but more levels of gradation in the processing than
10 the 4×4 matrix. This allows a picture smooth in quality to be
printed out. Now, suppose the image to be printed out includes
both a character and picture image and the user has selected the
8×8 matrix for performing gradation processing by dithering,
just as in the case of printing out an image that includes only a
15 picture image. This would provide an image of poorer image
quality but of a more balanced character and picture than the
cases where the character or picture is independently processed.

In the foregoing, the display device receives mainly an
analog signal as the input signal. However, recent years have
20 seen widespread use of displays such as the liquid crystal
display and the plasma display, which receive a digital signal as
the input signal. If an analog signal is received as the input
signal, an analog signal of the RGB color space is also handled
even when the display device receives an image signal from a
25 computer. However, recent high-speed transmission technology
involves direct input and output of a digital signal between the
computer and the display device.

When an analog signal is inputted into the display device

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as an image signal, the input analog signal is converted into a digital signal by means of an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter. The digital signal outputted from the analog-to-digital converter is subjected to predetermined processing in a picture signal processor. Then, the digital signal is converted by a gradation circuit into a signal indicative of a level of pseudo gradation to support the number of levels of gradation of the display panel. The gradation circuit performs error diffusion processing on the digital signal. In the error diffusion processing, the image signal to be processed is converted to reduce the number of bits thereof, and a quantization error produced upon the conversion is added for diffusion to an image signal to be subsequently processed.

However, there exists noise in the lower bits of the digital signal outputted from the A/D converter. For this reason, when the error diffusion processing is performed in the gradation circuit, the noise acts in the same manner as random numbers. This would cause the error diffusion processing to produce further irregular patterns.

In contrast, when the display device receives directly a digital signal as an image signal, unlike the case of receiving an analog signal, no noise exists in the lower bits of the digital signal. Thus, when image signals of a uniform level of gray scale are inputted successively, this causes a cyclic pattern to be produced after the error diffusion processing has been performed in the gradation circuit.

The pattern to be produced after the error diffusion processing depends on the quantization error of the source of

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diffusion. Thus, in some cases, this makes it impossible to specify what kind of pattern to be produced, causing the image quality to deteriorate depending on the condition.

Therefore, a digital signal, which has no noise in the
5 lower bits, inputted as an image signal makes it possible to generate a stable pattern by the dithering method when selected as the gradation processing. This therefore ensures the quality of the image.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a display device which allows a user to select as appropriate between the error diffusion method and the dithering method as a gradation conversion method in accordance with the format of the input image signal, and which can display a pseudo
15 gradation to the characteristics of the input image signal.

According to the present invention, a display device comprises a first input terminal which receives an analog image signal, a second input terminal which receives a digital image signal, an analog-to-digital converter connected to the first
20 input terminal, a first switch which selects for output between a digital signal outputted from the analog-to-digital converter and a digital signal inputted to the second input terminal, and a gradation circuit which converts a digital signal outputted from the first switch into a signal indicative of a level of pseudo
25 gradation. The gradation circuit comprises an error diffusion circuit which converts the digital signal outputted from the first switch into a signal indicative of a level of pseudo gradation by an error diffusion method, a dither pattern circuit

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which converts the digital signal outputted from the first switch into a signal indicative of a level of pseudo gradation by a dithering method, and a second switch which selects for output between an output signal of the error diffusion circuit and an output signal of the dither patter circuit.

The present invention can provide an optimum level of gradation expressed in agreement with the type of an input signal.

Furthermore, with the gradation circuit being provided with a switch controller, it is made possible to automatically select the method for converting levels of gradation between the error diffusion method and the dithering method.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating the configuration of a display device according to a first embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 2 is a block diagram illustrating the configuration of a display device according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Now, preferred embodiments according to the present invention will be explained below in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating the configuration of a display device according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

In the first embodiment, there are provided an analog input terminal 10 for receiving an analog image signal and a digital input terminal 11 for receiving a digital image signal. An A/D converter 20 is connected to the analog input terminal 10.

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The A/D converter 20 converts an analog image signal into a digital signal that is quantized in a predetermined number of bits. On the other hand, the digital image signal has already been quantized in a predetermined number of bits. There is also
5 provided a picture signal processor 40 for performing various types of image processing on the digital signal in accordance with the output format of a plasma display panel (PDP) 70. The input terminal of the picture signal processor 40 is connected
10 with a switch 30 for selecting a signal to be inputted to the picture signal processor 40 between the digital signal that has been inputted to a digital input terminal 11 and the digital signal that has been outputted from the A/D converter 20. For example, the switch 30 is switched by a user via an input switching controller 80. The input switching controller 80
15 identifies the command provided by the user to control the switching operation of the switch 30 and a switch 53 in accordance with the identified command. For example, the input switching controller 80 may be composed of a microcomputer.

The output terminal of the picture signal processor 40 is
20 connected with a gradation circuit 50 for converting a digital signal into a signal indicative of a level of pseudo gradation. The gradation circuit 50 is provided with an error diffusion circuit 51 and a dither pattern circuit 52, to which an output signal of the picture signal processor 40 is inputted. In
25 addition, the switch 53 is provided to select an output signal of the gradation circuit 50 between the output signal of the error diffusion circuit 51 and the output signal of the dither pattern circuit 52. For example, like the switch 30, the switch 53 is

switched by the user via the input switching controller 80. Then, the gradation circuit 50 converts the image signal outputted from the picture signal processor 40 into a signal having a less number of bits for output.

5 A driver 60 is connected to the output terminal of the gradation circuit 50, while the PDP 70 is connected to the driver 60. The PDP 70 displays images by making use of light emission generated by the discharge phenomenon of a plasma gas being driven by the driver 60.

10 Now, the operation of the first embodiment configured as described above will be explained below. First, the user switches via the input switching controller 80 between the switches 30 and 50 depending on whether the image signal is an analog or a digital signal.

15 If the image signal is an analog signal, the A/D converter 20 converts the analog signal inputted to the analog input terminal 10 into a digital signal that is quantized in a predetermined number of bits. Then, the resulting digital signal is inputted into the picture signal processor 40 via the switch
20 30.

 On the other hand, if the image signal is a digital signal, the digital signal inputted to the digital input terminal 11 is inputted into the picture signal processor 40 via the switch 30. Incidentally, this digital signal has already been quantized in a
25 predetermined number of bits.

 The digital signal outputted from the switch 30 is subjected to the predetermined image processing in the picture signal processor 40 and then outputted to the gradation circuit

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50. Subsequently, the error diffusion circuit 51 and the dither pattern circuit 52 in the gradation circuit 50 convert the digital signal into a signal having the number of bits that is required for output in the PDP 70. More specifically, the error diffusion circuit 51 adds the quantization error, which is produced when the number of bits of a pixel is reduced, to the pixel to be subsequently processed. Thus, the error diffusion circuit 51 diffuses the quantization error to generate a pattern of a level of pseudo gradation. On the other hand, the dither pattern circuit 52 performs threshold processing by the use of a dither matrix on the digital signal inputted from the picture signal processor 40 to thereby generate a regular tile pattern.

As described above, the user switches the switch 53 depending on whether the image signal inputted into the display device is an analog or a digital signal. When the image signal is an analog signal, the signal that has been converted by the error diffusion circuit 51 into a level of pseudo gradation is outputted from the switch 53 as an output signal of the gradation circuit 50. On the other hand, when the image signal is a digital signal, the signal that has been converted by the dither pattern circuit 52 into a level of pseudo gradation is outputted from the switch 53 as an output signal of the gradation circuit 50.

The digital signal outputted with the number of bits thereof having been reduced by the gradation circuit 50 is inputted into the driver 60. The driver 60 drives the PDP 70 to allow the level of pseudo gradation to appear thereon.

In the first embodiment configured as described above, the

user may switch between the switches 30 and 50 via the input switching controller 80 upon switching the inputted image signal between the analog and digital signal. For example, this switching can be carried out through the operation of a remote controller.

Now, a second embodiment of the present invention will be explained below. Fig. 2 is a block diagram illustrating the configuration of a display device according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

In the second embodiment, the gradation circuit 50 is provided with a noise detector 54 for detecting whether noise exists in the lower bits of the digital signal that has been outputted from the picture signal processor 40. The gradation circuit 50 is also provided with a controller 55 for controlling the switching operation of the switch 53 in accordance with the result of detection by the noise detector 54. The operation of the switch 30 is controlled by means of the input switching controller 80, whereas the operation of the switch 53 is not controlled by means of the input switching controller 80.

Now, the operation of the second embodiment configured as described above will be explained below.

When an image signal is an analog signal, the lower bits of the output signal of the picture signal processor 40 contain noise. In such a case, the noise detector 54 detects the noise and then outputs the result of detection (indicative of the presence of noise) to the controller 55. The controller 55 switches the switch 53 to the side of the error diffusion circuit 51 (to side "a" in Fig. 2). This causes a signal that has been

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converted into a level of pseudo gradation by the error diffusion circuit 51 to be outputted from the switch 53 as an output signal of the gradation circuit 50.

On the other hand, when the image signal is a digital
5 signal, the lower bits of the output signal of the picture signal processor 40 include no noise. In this case, the noise detector 54 outputs the result of detection indicative of the absence of noise to the controller 55. The controller 55 switches the switch 53 to the side of the dither pattern circuit 52 (to side
10 "b" in Fig. 2). This causes a signal that has been converted into a level of pseudo gradation by the dither pattern circuit 52 to be outputted from the switch 53 as an output signal of the gradation circuit 50.

In the second embodiment configured as described above, it
15 is determined automatically in the gradation circuit 50 whether the input signal to the display device is an analog signal or a digital signal. Accordingly, the output signal of the gradation circuit 50 is subjected to the gradation processing corresponding to the input signal.

Incidentally, these embodiments employ a plasma display
20 panel as the image display portion, however, the present invention is not limited thereto. The present invention can also be applied to any display such as a liquid crystal display panel or an electro-luminescence display panel so long as the display
25 can receive an analog and a digital signal as the input signal.

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